

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 14° (50-57). Tomorrow, vari-  
able. Yesterday's temp. 16° (50-61).  
Wind. Temp. 8-14 (46-53). To-  
day. Yesterday's temp. 11-15 (52-  
63). Moderate. ROME: Variable.  
43°. NEW YORK: SUNNY. Temp.  
Yesterday's temp. 21-24 (70-73).  
WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

52

150-23  
Herald

DATE 28 OCT 74

INTERNATIONAL



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Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1974

Established 1887

## Dutch Hostages eed Unharmed Marine Assault

UE, Oct. 31 (UPI).—  
12 bursts of tracer  
into the chapel at  
noon, early today,  
who had held them  
Saturday night. No  
red in the operation  
of a newly formed  
special force firing  
Uzi submachine guns  
involved while other  
a thermite lance-  
perature metal cut  
through the lock on  
the hedged chapel  
es captured French  
Adnan Ahmed Nuri,  
jammed the Kruis-  
chapel. Dorn de Nie  
er. Police said that  
offered little resis-  
tance and three  
found in the chapel  
to have luck, but I  
the first time in the  
is type of incident  
tactics have fully  
without loss of life,  
ster Andreas van Agt  
two hours after the  
t. women and 13 men  
held this morning,  
stages seized during  
holic mass last week  
from the jail shaken  
by their five-day  
of the hostages came  
bus, unshaven and  
smiling and waving  
men. The 15th, in  
shock, came out  
and was taken  
for observation.

Prison warden Jan Dorpmans  
said that he talked to the  
hostages immediately after their  
release and said that he found  
them "miraculously well."

The Rev. Antonius de Bot, 58,

who was celebrating mass when

the four gunmen took over the

chapel Saturday, said that he was

doing this morning when the

marine assault began.

"All at once there was an  
awful racket," he said. "They  
(the marines) smashed the  
windows ... then they sprayed  
tracer bullets and gas through  
the holes and the door was burned  
open at the same time."

Mr. Van Agt said that Dutch  
authorities had decided early in  
the stage that they had no alter-  
native but to use force to  
end it.

"We realized that no country  
would be willing to receive these  
people and that even if we were  
to allow their departure, they  
might be forced to return," he  
said.

The gunmen had demanded an  
airliner to take them "to the  
destination of our choice." But

the government said that it was  
in no hurry to come up with a  
reply and the gunmen said that  
they also were willing to wait.

Mr. Van Agt said that the  
gunmen "will never get a chance  
to do the same thing again."

But he declined to give details  
of the marine operation because  
"one never can tell when we are  
going to have to do a repeat  
performance."

The original 22 hostages had



Associated Press

Smiling freed hostages waving from their bus as they were driven away from Scheveningen Prison yesterday.

included three women, four chil-  
dren ranging in age from 9 to 16  
and 10 members of a choir that  
visited the prison regularly.

Anton Kahlmann, the 48-year-

old organist who accompanied the  
choir, said today, "During those  
terrible days I was scared, really  
very scared. The tension was  
unbearable and I don't think I  
would have been able to stand  
it much longer."

Mr. Kahlmann added, "I don't  
know if I will ever do voluntary  
work in prison again."

Police said that the four gun-  
men had been moved to solitary  
confinement. They will be charged  
with illegal deprivation of  
liberty, authorities said.

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## Depressed U.K. Areas to Get \$460 Million in EEC Proposal

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Depressed areas in Britain would get about \$200 million (\$460 million) from the European Economic Community to build up industry, according to a plan to be discussed at an EEC summit conference that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing has proposed for the end of the year, it was disclosed today.

The money would be spent over three years.

The bulk of the regional fund would go to Britain, Ireland and Italy, and would be concentrated in districts with especially low

living standards. The subsidy would be distributed in the form of cheap loans to businessmen making investments that would create new jobs.

The total fund proposed by the European Commission would amount to 14 billions of the Common Market's unit of account, equivalent at today's exchange rates to \$1.68 billion.

### EEC's Own Budget

The money would come out of the Common Market's budget, to which all nine member countries contribute. West Germany would furnish about 20 per cent, experts said, and get little or it back. France would get back about 2 per cent less than it contributes. A detailed breakdown was not available.

The proposal was virtually identical with a compromise reached earlier this year after the commission proposed a considerably larger fund—about \$2.7 billion. Because of political turmoil in Britain, the compromise was never officially approved.

The West Germans opposed the original plan as too expensive. They also objected to what they called the "watering down" effect, a tendency to spread the benefits thinly. Under the new proposal, an attempt will be made to concentrate the spending on the "black spots" of the industrial map, where wages are low and unemployment high.

Notice that it would be submitted to the summit was given in a speech today by George Thomson, a British member of the European Commission, at a conference on local government and the European community at Bingley, in western Yorkshire. Mr. Thomson, when a member of an earlier Labor government, handled some of the first negotiations for British membership.

Additional information was furnished by officials of the commission.

## Wine Dealers In Bordeaux Are Assailed

BORDEAUX, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—The Bordeaux fraud inspectors who uncovered the "winegate" scandal said in court here today that the 18 dealers involved had deceived the public and violated the honor of Bordeaux wine.

Inspector Eugène Gardia, who headed the inquiry, delivered a scathing attack against wine broker Pierre Bert, the sole defendant to confess his guilt openly during the four-day-old trial.

He said: "Fraud is second nature with Bert and the entire Bordeaux wine profession knows it."

Turning to the 18 defendants accused of taking part in the doctoring or deliberate mislabeling of three million liters of wine, Inspector Gardia said: "They have all deceived the buyer and violated the honor of Bordeaux wine."

The trial moved to a climax today with the first court confrontation between the accusers and the accused, who include cousins Lionel and Yvan Cruse, two of the best known merchants in this aristocratic French wine capital.

Yvan Cruse, furious, at one point seized the microphone and said fraud inspectors had demanded the impossible when making their inquiry—asking for documents that no longer existed.

Inspector Roger Desraut told how the inquiry started by chance on June 20, 1973, when tax authorities here received information that books were being fraudulently altered in the wine trade and that Mr. Bert was involved.

He said he went to see Mr. Bert at his cellar and the dealer reluctantly handed over his trading books. "We went through the contents of the cellar hour by hour, load by load, and we found that all the documents were fiddled with," Inspector Desraut said.

### Visit to Cruse

The inspectors took 10 agents to the Cruse headquarters a week later and were kept waiting half an hour before Lionel Cruse said they could start inquiries, the witness added.

Shortly afterward, Mr. Cruse ordered them to stop, Inspector Desraut said.

Lionel Cruse told the court that for business reasons he could not interrupt his company's work for an unexpected inventory.

## Europeans Urged To Buy EEC Jet

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—European Community nations should choose a European fighter plane to replace their aging American-built Starfighters, Alfonso Spinelli, the Common Market's commissioner in charge of industrial and technological policy, said this week.

The European Community we have two excellent military planes which complement each other—the MCA (German-British) and the F1-M35 (the French built Mirage). Mr. Spinelli said.

He was speaking to the European Association of Aeronautic Material.

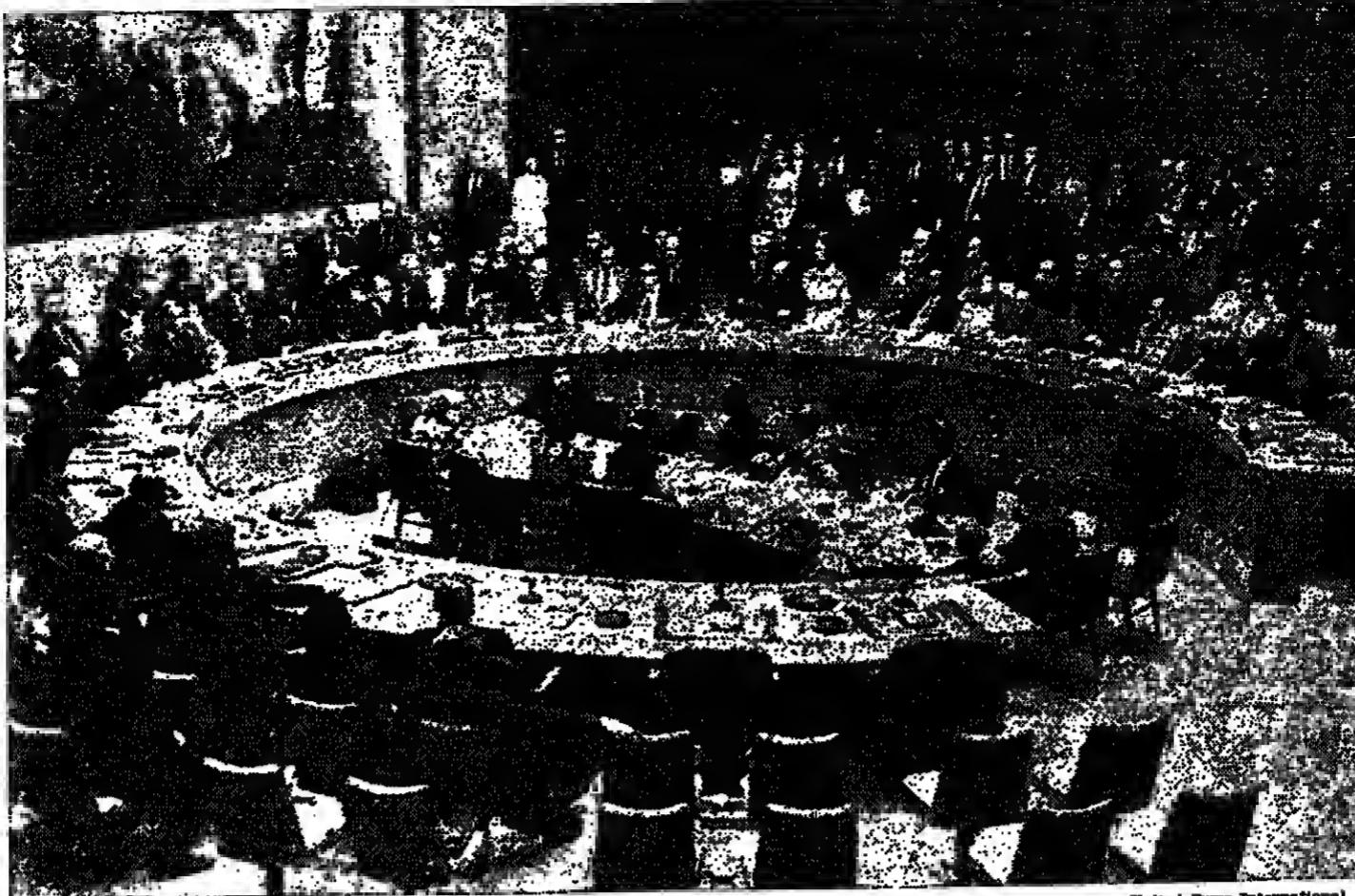
Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway are scheduled to replace their 350 Starfighters in the coming months. Candidates for replacement are the American YF-16 Cobra and YF-17, built by General Dynamics and Northrup, and the Swedish Saab Viggen, in addition to the French Mirage.

### Czechs Jailed in Sabotage

PRAGUE, Oct. 31 (AP)—Six Czechs were given jail terms of up to five years for acts of industrial sabotage committed in a woodworking plant in the wake of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak newspaper Svoboda reported yesterday.

PARIS France  
**AMERICAN CATHEDRAL**  
cordially invites you to attend the Enthronement of Bishop A. Ervin Swift as Bishop-in-Charge. The American Church in Europe (Episcopal) and

The Institution of Dean Robert G. Oliver as Dean of the American Cathedral 6:00 P.M. November 1, 1974 23 Avenue George-V. Metro: George-V and Alma-Marceau



United Press International  
TRIPLE VETO—The scene Wednesday as Britain, France and the United States cast an unprecedented triple veto in the UN Security Council, killing the African resolution recommending the expulsion of South Africa.

## Pressure Mounts for Change in South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—South Africa remains a member of the UN as the result of a triple veto by the United States, Britain and France, but even they demanded that the white South African government change its racial policies.

The Security Council voted, 10 to 3, yesterday in favor of expelling South Africa. The resolution was defeated only because the three Western powers who voted against it are permanent members of the council, and

thus their negative votes count as vetoes.

### Costa Rica and Austria abstained on the vote.

### South African Reaction

In South Africa, the Johannesburg Star newspaper, quoting informed sources in Cape Town, where Parliament is in session, said that the developments in the UN had strengthened the hand of Prime Minister John Vorster to initiate change.

He said the vetoes were exercised at "high political cost" by the three nations but added that they represented a "wise and constructive act of statesmanship."

In Cape Town, one of the opposition United party's chief

spokesmen on foreign affairs, Iain de Villiers, said: "The omis is now on the government to prove by rapid and positive measures that the generous act of faith by the three major Western powers will be fully justified."

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Progressive party leader Colin Eglin commented, "The ball is in Vorster's court and the time for words is over. The time for action is now."

An editorial accompanying the Johannesburg Star's article said, "Britain, France and the United States—which now command some extra leverage on us through their rescue act—will want, firstly, to see more evidence of our disengagement from Rhodesia and South West Africa (Namibia)."

Despite the expulsion of the Nationalist Chinese government from the UN in 1971, it was the first vote on the specific question of expelling a member country in the 20-year history of the world organization, and it was also the first triple veto.

The action in 1971 did not expel China from the organization. It recognized the Communist government in Peking as the representative of China instead of the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

### Veto Power

The council president for October, Michel Njine of Cameroon, said South Africa "remains a member of this organization only because of the 'veto power'."

For the last several years the General Assembly has rejected the credentials of South Africa's delegation, but it cannot expel a member without a recommendation from the Security Council.

On Sept. 30, the assembly voted, 88 to 23, to reject the credentials and took the additional step—by a vote of 125 to 1—of asking the Security Council to take up South Africa's future in the UN.

Speeches during the assembly and council debates made it clear that the South African government will be under all kinds of pressure to get it to change its policies.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali said the South African policy of racial segregation, known as apartheid, is evil and ugly. He called on the ruling white minority to end it and create a society of equality.

But Mr. Scali said expulsion was an "all-or-nothing policy" that would make it harder than ever to influence the South Africans to change. He said they should continue to be exposed over and over again to the blunt expression of the abhorrence of mankind for apartheid.

Mr. Scali and British Ambassador Ivor Richard said expulsion would only strengthen the most extreme racist elements in South Africa at a time when there was hope for change. They based this hope on a statement last week by Mr. Vorster, and a speech to the Security Council in which South African Ambassador R. F. Botha said his country would work against racial discrimination.

He added: "It is not authorized such a program, it is not engaged in such a program and it has repeatedly pointed out that if any of its officials should ever be caught in unauthorized action, we would take strong measures."

Mr. Kissinger's visit here, at the behest of the Indian government, was his first in three years.

The communiqué said that President Ford would visit Pakistan sometime next year and that Mr. Bhutto would visit Washington within the first three months of next year.

Mr. Kissinger and his wife arrived in Rawalpindi from Bangladesh and drove to Islamabad. They will leave tomorrow morning for Iran, with a brief stop in the Middle East.

The communiqué said that President Ford was linked to an alleged coup attempt in Rome in 1970 and to a right-wing terrorist organization with headquarters in the northern city of Padua.

Dozens of persons, including several army officers and one of Italy's wealthiest industrialists, have been charged and arrested this year after police investigations.

Gen. Miceli's arrest was ordered by prosecutor Mario Tamburino after lengthy questionings yesterday and today. Mr. Tamburino charged him with political conspiracy.

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Gen. Miceli was relieved of his post earlier this year.

### Seoul Police Again Clash With Students

SEOUL, Oct. 31 (AP)—Police drove about 2,000 Yonsei University students back onto their campus today when they tried to march out chanting anti-government slogans.

It was the second straight day of clashes between the students and the police.

## Prince Juan Carlos Reported To Urge Ministers Not to Qui

By Miguel Acca

MADRID, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon intervened yesterday to stem the threatened defection of relatives in Generalissimo Francisco Franco's administration, which has been split by the Caudillo's ouster of liberal Pio Cabanillas as information minister.

The 36-year-old prince, who is the dictator's designated successor, personally telephoned at least four cabinet ministers to plead with them to remain in the government in order to prevent the ultraconservative right, which is reassessing its dominance, from taking over control of the administration of beleaguered Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, according to informed sources.

The prince, who was acting chief of state this past summer while Gen. Franco was critically ill with phlebitis, also telephoned senior officials who have expressed a desire to quit because they no longer believe that Mr. Arias will be able to enact reforms which Gen. Franco, who will be 82 in December, opposes.

**Sought to Create Parties**

Mr. Arias, who promised to create embryo political parties when he took office 10 months ago, said in a speech in Burgos yesterday that he planned to go ahead with his program to give Spaniards limited political freedom.

Informal sources, however, said the law creating political pluralism has been so watered down that any future parties will be controlled by the National Movement, which is headed by Gen. Franco and dominated by the Falange, Spain's fascist party. The law, the sources said, will be announced before the end of the year.

Mr. Cabanillas, who had relaxed government control of the Movement and clashed repeatedly with the Movement's secretary-general, who holds a cabinet rank, Mr. Cabanillas also sought to dismantle the Movement's newspaper chain, which is unpopular and loses large sums of money.

**Minister Resigns**

While at least five cabinet ministers threatened to resign to protest Mr. Cabanillas' dismissal, Treasury Minister Antonio Barrera de Brina actually quit in Tuesday night's government crisis, which pitted reformers against the Caudillo's authority. Mr. Barrera asked his outraged colleagues to remain in office to help both Mr. Arias and the prince.

The prince's and Mr. Barrera's plan appeared to have put a halt to the plans for an exodus of high government officials, which would have embarrassed not only the Caudillo but the Premier.

The dismissal of Mr. Cabanillas

## Leftist Party Heads Reject Giscard Offer to Hold Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Communist and Socialist leaders brought an outcry in L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, two days ago caused Communists to brand Poniatowski a "fascist" and "coward" and question his conduct in a Senate debate.

Socialist party leader Georges Marchais revealed last weekend that he would decline any invitation to the attack.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had indicated that he would like to end the French presidential practice of cutting ties with opposition leaders, and he said that would strengthen the most extreme racist elements in South Africa at a time when there was hope for change. They based this hope on a statement last week by Mr. Vorster, and a speech to the Security Council in which South African Ambassador R. F. Botha said his country would work against racial discrimination.

Mr. Scali and British Ambassador Ivor Richard said expulsion would only strengthen the most extreme racist elements in South Africa at a time when there was hope for change. They based this hope on a statement last week by Mr. Vorster, and a speech to the Security Council in which South African Ambassador R. F. Botha said his country would work against racial discrimination.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had indicated that he would accept, but following government attacks on the Communist party and measures affecting press liberty, he changed his mind. The Socialists announced today that he would not meet with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Earlier this week Robert Faure, head of the Leftist Radical party, the third member of the United Left alliance, also said that he would refuse to accept Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's invitation to meet him at the Elysée.

**Chirac Denies Curb on Press**

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Prime Minister Jacques Chirac today denied charges that his government was curbing press freedom.

"Not one French citizen has been in court for statements he has made and it is out of question that this should happen," Mr. Chirac told the National Assembly.

He was answering criticisms that leftists deplored over the recent dismissal of the head of the government-controlled Europe 1 radio station.

**Liner France Retired And Crew Is Paid Off**

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The 65,347-ton liner France was paid off yesterday, and its largest ship on the transatlantic run was formally taken out of service.

Plans for two gala crossings this month to mark the departure from the run a decade ago were canceled when France's crew struck Sept. 11.

The spokesman for Panamericana Ltd. said the two survivors were in serious condition and have been flown to Edinburgh for treatment.

The plane was on a flight from Edinburgh to New York, on Friday, March 10, 1974, the spokesman said. The plane crashed about two miles short of the runway.

## Israeli Boats Shell Camp

(Continued from Page 1)  
boycott at the Arab summit in Rabat, Morocco, which upheld the Palestine Liberation Organization as sole representative of the Palestinian people, and at the resolution by the UN General Assembly inviting the PLO to take part in its debate on the Palestine question.

Rabin Adamant on Guerrillas

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel would not negotiate with Arab guerrilla organizations about peace in the Middle East even if they were represented by Jordan's King Hussein.

"There will be no negotiations with the terrorist organizations," he told a meeting of businessmen. "There is nothing to speak about with them. If it is determined that Jordan is not a partner in future peace negotiations, there is no one to speak with about peace on our eastern frontier."

"Rabin said Israel's

Worst Decline Since War Feared

## Recession Strikes U.S. Firms in an Ever-Widening Pattern

By Peter Kilborn

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The current recession, which many economists, businessmen, and leaders expect to be the deepest and harshest in 30 years, is moving into more and more sectors of the economy.

The automobile and construction industries, along with Wall Street, have been hit in a year. But now workers are being laid off in industries that once such goods as appliances, televisions, sets, furniture, telephones and semiconductors. And corporate executives are cutting back their spending for new plants and equipment.

Companies are feeling the pinch in various ways. "Things are very bad in the textile market," said Robert Small, president of Dan River, Inc., in Danville, Va. "As a matter of fact, it's chaotic. We haven't seen a situation like this since the end of the war."

4 Weeks a Month

Mr. Small said his plants were laying off one week a month

and an excessive inventories,

the leading textile companies have been taking similar action against their customers, the garment makers, and their customers, the retailers, are reducing their orders in fear of a severe

downturn in consumer buying.

The downturn has shown up only in new-car buying but in such areas as appliances, unit sales are down 6 per cent from last year's level, and television sets' sales are off 10.5 per cent.

As a result some retailers are laying off payrolls. Last week, in Roebuck & Co., ordered its managers to cut expenses, laying off layoffs. And many of the retailers, particularly those selling in men's suits, are offering to increase sales by offering reductions months ahead of the customary post-Christmas

sale.

"Not Yet, a Dime."

T. Bailey, chairman of the H. Swasey Co., a leading line-tool builder, said: "We had a high order rate, exceeding our ability to produce. It leveled off, let's say, but it's not a dive."

After the recession began last November, a few identified it then, most of a dozen economists paled to last summer. It therefore run about 20 to 25 more than the 10 of 1970-71 and twice as long

as the three other recessions since World War II.

Severely, many economists expect the recession could also extend the worst of the postwar in the nine-month slump in 1958 when unemployment peaked at 7.5 per cent.

The rate reached 8.8 per cent month and it could be up to 10 percent this month. The Labor Department will release its figures later tomorrow.

It could equal the worst run of the postwar period, and exceed it," said Leif O. Johnson, vice-president and chief for the First National Bank here.

For Sommer, chief economist for the Conference Board, a soft organization specializing in economic studies, predicted the unemployment rate

in the big capital-goods

sector, which have been showing to perceive early signs of slowdown. "We can see a

change in direction," said William Timken Jr., vice-chairman of Timken Co., the country's

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CAMPAGNING—Judy Petty, 30, of Little Rock, Ark., who is running against incumbent Democratic Rep. Wilbur Mills, is seen talking with University of Arkansas students.

## Replacing Some, but Not All, Nixon Appointees

Ford Seen Altering Cabinet After Election

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—

In the weeks between next Tuesday's election and Jan. 1, President Ford will make over his cabinet, replacing some but not all of the Nixon appointees, according to White House officials and others close to the President.

They say changes at the top are

almost certain in the Depart-

ments of Labor, of Health, Education and Welfare and of Transportation, and in the Office of Management and Budget. They also say that changes are likely in the Departments of Commerce, of Agriculture, of Justice and of Housing and Urban Development.

There is disagreement among the Ford people whether James Schlesinger will be replaced as secretary of defense. If he is, the change probably will not take place for several months, according to several sources.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton and Secretary of the Treasury William Simon are considered virtually certain to stay, at least for a number of months.

Since he assumed office on Aug. 9, Mr. Ford has not replaced a single member of the cabinet he inherited from former President Richard Nixon. Some White House staff members who serve with cabinet rank but do not administer departments have been replaced.

A number of Mr. Ford's close advisers say he should have moved before now to make replacements, particularly since the Nixon cabinet was widely criticized as being too narrowly based and composed more of technical experts than people of independent political experience.

Most of the cabinet members were chosen as Nixon loyalists at a time when decision-making was centralized in the White House, and two presidential aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, were in charge.

Mr. Rockefellers confirmation requires a majority vote in both House and Senate.

Mr. Rodino said the committee must be "scrupulously careful" in its investigation, because if Mr. Rockefellers took office by congressional confirmation, it would be the first time in history that neither the president nor vice-president had been popularly elected.

Several members talked as they had during the Ford hearings last year of being surrogates for their constituents and feeling free to cast a political vote as they believe their people would wish. This is different from the traditional view that presidential cabinet nominees should be confirmed unless he can be proved unworthy.

Another reason is that Mr. Ford feels comfortable with the Nixon cabinet members. He worked with them when he was House minority leader and vice-president. And in some areas of foreign and domestic policy he has not yet had a chance to decide what directions to take, and so apparently does not want to make hasty appointments.

It is also possible, some of the

Ford people say, that he may

want to look at the field of de-

feated Republican officeholders

after next Tuesday for possible

appointments to the cabinet or to

other jobs in the administration.

Mr. Ford, his associates say, is

anxious to fashion a cabinet

with a broader political base—

the appointment of Democrats

has not been ruled out—and to

give the department heads more

authority than they had under

the Nixon White House.

The President emphasized this point in his news conference Tuesday when he announced that John Sawhill was being replaced as federal energy administrator because Secretary Morton, who heads the Energy Council, wanted a change.

"If you give a man a job," he said, "you have to give him the people he wants to carry out that responsibility."

Whatever the changes, however, they are not expected to constitute a clean sweep of Nixon people. Mr. Morton, for example, is closer to Mr. Ford than he was to Mr. Nixon, who appointed him interior secretary, and thus is expected to have increased authority.

James Lynn, the housing sec-

retary, who was appointed as a

Nixon loyalist, is expected to be

replaced. He has displayed so

much skill in mastering difficult

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Page 4—Friday, November 1st, 1974 \*

## A Salutary UN Veto

The unusual combination of France, Great Britain and the United States in vetoing the UN resolution to expel South Africa will, no doubt, be seen by the political simpletons of the left as a union of the old imperialists to defend their own. But none of the vetoing powers defended South African apartheid; they all recognized it as an evil thing. What they did argue for, and act for, was a recognition by the UN that a policy of moral exclusivity—like that which long barred China—is impractical and hypocritical.

It is impractical because in a world where beliefs in what is right, in terms of government, vary very widely, the expulsion of South Africa would do the blacks of that country no good, while opening up the possibility of similar actions in many other cases. This could wreck whatever prospects for promoting world peace remain within the UN.

It is hypocritical because every nation practices some form of control over its people which are repugnant to some group somewhere. The world is full of oppressed minorities, whether racial, tribal, religious, linguistic, economic or social caste. Every nation tries to make what adjustment its prevailing ideological or power characteristic permits, and it is the work of the UN to provide as much enlightened guidance, as much pressure, as it can to establish standards of civil rights for all.

But to assert that it is wrong for whites to oppress blacks without at the same time

pointing out the woes that blacks inflict on blacks because of tribal differences, or whites on whites because they are richer or poorer than their neighbors, is to reduce the UN to what in fact it is in danger of becoming: a forum where one set of slogans drowns out the others by mere vociferousness, a place of sound and fury without responsibility.

The world has been the scene of revolution and counter-revolution for 60 years. Out of these social explosions, and out of the devastating wars that preceded or followed them has come a far greater general appreciation of the rights of men and nations, of the forces that work against those rights, of the means to defend them, than any previous time in human history knew. Yet the hope which this appreciation holds out remains only a hope—only a prospect that the greed and fears and hatreds of the human condition can be dealt with sanely. One concrete aspect of that hope is the UN. It is a place where ideas can, in theory, contend with one another rationally, where national interests can be stated openly, and where the contests of ideas and the conflicts of interest can—again in theory—be resolved to the general good. For this to be dissolved into a battle of proscriptions, when such very stark obligations as avoiding massive starvation depend upon cooperation, would be the height of folly.

In their stand against such a dissolution, Great Britain, France and the United States have acted wisely and with moral courage.

## The World Food Conference

The World Food Conference, opening in Rome on Tuesday, marks the first time nations have gathered to figure out together how the world's increasing and ever humongous population will eat and stay alive. This is a large step forward for the cause of global interdependence. At least over the last 20 years, the United States virtually alone cared for famine conditions elsewhere in the world out of "surpluses" distributed as "Food for Peace." With those surpluses depleted by rising commercial exports, however, it is no longer possible for America to take sole responsibility for international food aid. The conference also marks a success for American diplomacy. The specific idea for it came from Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., who won Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's approval a year ago. Mr. Kissinger launched the idea at the United Nations. Thus food has been "internationalized" as never before.

This is not to say the world's food problems are about to be solved. Quite the contrary: They will get worse before, if ever, they get better. But there now will be a forum in which to define these problems and to tackle common approaches to them. This will not be without its difficulties for the United States. Since Americans are not only the leading consumers but the leading producers of food, it is to be expected that the United States will come under heavy fire at Rome. Food may sound apolitical, but it could not be more political: It means life or death to nations as well as individuals. In any event, the results of the conference should not be measured in terms of the propaganda attacks the United States may well suffer but, rather, in terms of the impetus given to plans and procedures to deal with specific problems. This means first of all plans and procedures to help nations grow more of their own food. Programs for providing food aid are important at the moment but, over the middle and long run, they can only be secondary.

Just by the calling of this conference, the United States and almost every other nation have been forced to compose a policy or attitude toward the various aspects of the world food situation. Within the United States, the process of policy formulation has produced a debate between internationalists and producers. The internationalists, led by

Mr. Kissinger, have argued for a political approach fitting food into the larger web of a world of deepening interdependence. The producers, led by Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, have called for a policy offering maximum protection and advantage for American farmers. The two lines are not always contradictory but they do not always run together either. In Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Butz, the different American interests have had worthy advocates. The policy emerging from their debate reflects, unsurprisingly, a compromise. It could be no other way.

The argument has centered on proposals to establish an international food reserve, some scheme whereby free or cheap food would be set aside for the special needs of countries hit either by natural disasters or by the kind of economic catastrophe generally known as "poverty." Mr. Kissinger realized from the start that, politically speaking, this would be the centerpiece of the World Food Conference. Mr. Butz, however, saw establishment of an international reserve as a threat to the expanding commercial market he hopes to maintain for American agriculture. The position on reserves which the United States is supporting at Rome represents, we believe, a commendable acceptance of responsibility—within the confines of current economic restrictions. In the past, American grain "surpluses" made it easy for this country to offer food aid. Without those surpluses it's much harder. The "humanitarian lobby" is not happy with the American position. It should keep lobbying—and pray for rain.

This World Food Conference will be just the first. In one form or another, it will be a continuing part of the international scene and the United States will have a continuing need to freshen its policy toward the issues treated by it. Until now, we Americans have been able to indulge a rather careless and unplanned approach to the international disposition of our fabulous agricultural resources. But all that is yielding to the necessity of the choices forced on the United States by the tightening pressure on all agricultural resources and by its growing awareness of being part of one world.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Questions After Rabat

Two main questions remain open after the Arab summit at Rabat. Will the "reconciliation" between Jordan and the PLO really lead to collaboration between the two parties, and will the Arab decisions tend to lead to a peaceful solution or to renewed war? As to the possibilities for genuine cooperation between Hussein and the PLO, there is room for considerable skepticism. The published program of the Palestinians includes the "liberation" of Jordan from its present regime, and there are plenty of indications that attempts on Hussein's life were planned for execution during the Rabat conference, but were frustrated by the Moroccans. The declaration by the Rabat conference undoubtedly complicates the prospects for solving the Middle East question by negotiation but at least it brings the Palestine

problem into its proper place near the center of that question.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

#### Soviet View of Mideast Talks

The only answer to the Arab-Israeli problem is a resumption of the Geneva peace conference. It has been shown that the quiet diplomacy as practiced from time to time by Washington does not resolve the cardinal problems of the conflict. Soviet and Egyptian leaders agreed during the recent Moscow visit of Ismail Fahmi, Cairo's foreign minister, that full and final settlement should be realized within the context of the Geneva conference [and] that the Palestine Liberation Organization should participate in the conference with equal rights to those of other participants.

—From the *New Times* (Moscow).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

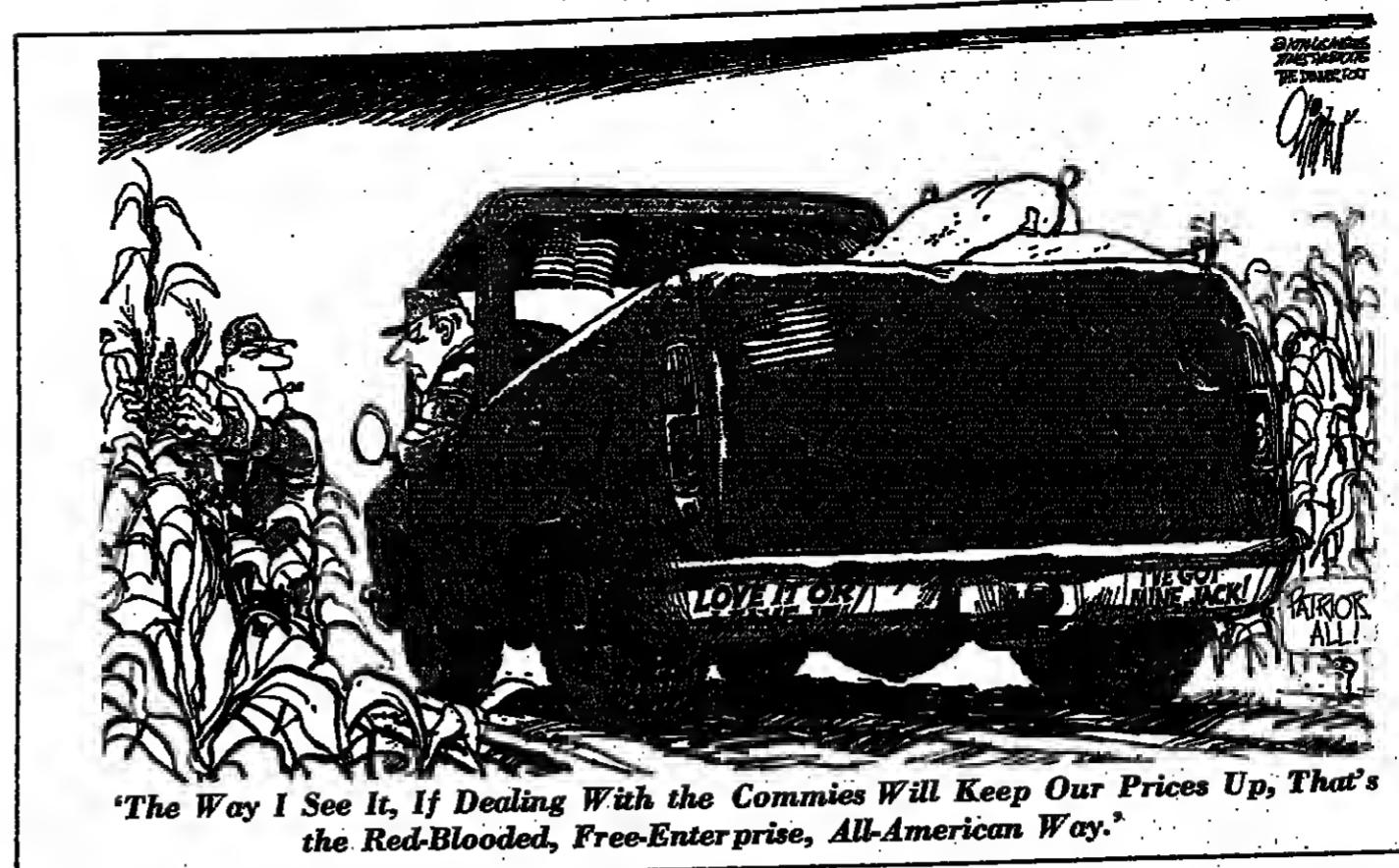
November 1, 1899

**QUEBEC**—It is a striking illustration of the vast extent of the British Empire that troops are now sailing from the colonies on both sides of the globe. South Africa, contingents having already embarked from here and from Melbourne. "In speaking of this event, Lord Minto said: 'It marks a turning point in British history and world history, where the sun never sets, the firm resolve of the people of the empire can only lead to victory.'

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1924

**HACKENSACK, N.J.**—Girls of the Hackensack High School social council have just handed in resolutions to the faculty agreeing to give up swearing and smoking and combing their hair in public places. Part of the resolution reads: "We resolve to dress moderately and appropriately and agree not to wear extremely short or loose sleeves, nor dresses of an inappropriate length that are too tight or too elaborate in design. We will not smoke, swear nor chew gum."



*The Way I See It, If Dealing With the Commies Will Keep Our Prices Up, That's the Red-Blooded, Free-Enterprise, All-American Way.*

## Britain in Crisis—II: Search for Remedies

By Bernard D. Nossiter

**L**ONDON—A rival answer to Britain's investment problem has been invented by Harold Lever, a millionaire businessman in his own right who sits in the cabinet as Prime Minister Harold Wilson's economic adviser. Lever wants to set up an agency that would use the commercial banks to supply at least \$23 billion into capital-starved firms. The Lever bank would make loans up to 15 years and, probably, at subsidized interest rates.

Since this arrangement would not increase the state's say in corporate decisions and because Lever is trusted by the City (London's financial district), businessmen have given the plan a cautious approval.

For just those reasons, it has been sharply attacked by the left wing of the Labor party. A group of parliamentarians led by Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Labor party in Parliament, have complained that the Lever scheme would undercut and take resources from the proposed National Enterprise Board. Ironically, the radical MPs made their protest public in the letters column of the London Times, traditional Establishment preserve.

Wilson is famous for carefully balancing his left and right wings, which scheme then will he choose? "He will, of course, do both," an intimate predicts confidently.

#### Strategy

Although details of the government's November budget are still secret, Denis Healey, the finance minister, has made clear that the help planned for business fits his strategy of a mildly inflationary program. Wilson has firmly set his government's face against depressing demand to restrain inflation.

Officials argue that it would take a severe cut in demand to hold back union wage claims, that this would mean a level of unemployment no modern society could tolerate. In its wake, they contend, would come great waves of unrest, strikes and sit-ins that would lead Britain to the edge of violent revolution.

Healey has been told that a neutral budget would mean no growth or a further cut in output next year. He is expected, therefore, to run a modest deficit, permitting a growth in output of about 1 per cent.

This is still well below the 3 per cent gain that Britain could expect in a normal year from the recurring gains in productivity or output per worker. So, although the government does not advertise the fact, unemployment will continue to rise, even with the mild inflation that is planned.

The hope, however, is that the level will stay under the emotionally charged figure of one million. Then the Wilson regime can argue it has fulfilled the "social contract" and enjoy the wage restraint pledged by the unions.

Because of the widespread skepticism over union willingness to hold down pay claims, some financial and conservative economists insist that the only sober budget is one that shrinks total demand. At bottom, they believe that it is worth risking a stiffer dose of joblessness to suppress the pressure for more pay. But there appears to be a minority view.

Even in the City, supposedly a citadel of financial orthodoxy, important bankers favor a cautious reflection in an effort to induce voluntary union restraint.

The mildly stimulatory budget, moreover, will go hand in hand with what one official calls "a fairly tight monetary policy." To support the brief Heath boom, the Bank of England expanded the supply of cash and credit at a fast pace in 1973 and early last year. The money supply is currently growing at less than half this rate, between 12 and 15 per cent a year. That is thought to be consistent with the Wilson-Healey goal, getting the inflation rate down near 10 per cent by the end of next year.

All these plans, officials acknowledge, could be wrecked by a flight from sterling, by Arab states and others withdrawing from London the billions deposited here on short terms. So far the London banks, with high interest rates as an attraction, have been

very successful in attracting the huge funds that oil-producing nations are piling up. The government expected about 25 per cent of these petrodollars would flow here. In fact, Britain's share is still likely to go broke, even City pessimists do not believe there will be a chain reaction, collapsing the financial structure.

Britain's failure to pay its way overseas has been a prime cause of the nation's slow growth since the war and remains one of the most dangerous mine fields that Wilson's regime must get past. Even government officials concede that exports would enjoy a bigger share of output if the authorities reversed course and ran a budget to depress domestic demand.

They are counting, however, on programs to spur investment as a substitute. Export orders, the argument goes, are now more profitable than selling at home and orders from abroad remain unfilled. The new plants that the government hopes its measures will inspire will be designed in part to close this orders gap.

#### Recession

The Wilson regime is also counting on the recession throughout the industrial world to pull down the prices of raw materials imported from abroad. The fall in prices for commodities other than oil has already added a little luster to the nation's accounts. The deficit in Britain's foreign trade—not counting oil—has fallen steadily from \$1.6 billion in the last quarter of 1973 to \$600 million in the third quarter of this year.

The trouble with this strategy is that a slump in world demand cuts two ways. At the same time that it slashes the prices of the raw materials Britain buys, it also curbs the demand for the finished products Britain sells.

The nation's bill for imported oil is running at a horrendous \$700 million a month. But Wilson and Healey have been pursuing what amounts to a policy of benign neglect. They contend that importing nations that attempt to balance their oil account are also in peril.

"I'd like to say we've seen the worst of it," says another banker, talking of the failures that have already taken place "but I can't."

In addition to wild speculation in real estate by some banks, many institutions have gambled in foreign currencies. In a world of fixed exchange rates, they had nothing to lose. But the system of floating rates produces bank losers as well as winners, another source of strain.

The Bank of England, however, has already saved several small banks from failure. Large ones

## More on Politics of Hunger

By Anthony Lewis

It is between Buba's statements and the realities of the world food outlook has become almost impossible.

Last April Buba spoke of U.S. agriculture as "virtually disaster-proof"—a Pollyanna view soon dispelled by nature in late rain and early frost. In May, commenting on the possibility of starvation in large areas of the world, he said: "Starvation is relative—if your ladder is empty, that at a time when 460 million people in the world are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition."

That a man as intelligent as Henry Kissinger could make such a statement shows the resistance of the human mind—not least the official mind—to unpleasant truths. For them had been warning over many years, from respected sources, that the world was approaching food shortages of crisis dimensions.

Ten, even 20 years ago, the demographers were predicting that the swelling world population curve would soon intersect the slowly rising one of agricultural production. In 1968 Lester Brown, then a young Agriculture Department economist, showed that the underdeveloped countries, once food exporters, had become large importers. The likely consequences were spelled out in grim detail in 1967 in a book by William and Paul Paddock: "Famine 1975."

In the last year the signs of a coming food crisis have been visible to all but the willfully blind. Early last winter experts said that fertilizer supplies would be extremely short, and that has happened. The students of long-term weather trends say the danger of drought in the United States and of a damaging southward shift of rain-bearing winds in the Southern Hemisphere; there has been evidence of just such trends. Lester Brown, now with the Overseas Development Council, forecasts the largest food deficit in history in South Asia; that disaster is at hand.

The official primarily responsible for American food policy is, of course, not Kissinger but the Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Butz. In the last year the disparity between Buba's statements and the realities of the world food outlook has become almost impossible.

American policy for years has encouraged meat consumption in other countries so they would buy our grain—a change in diet terribly wasteful of grain supplies. American trade and pricing policies have also been designed to create reliable cash customers for grain. U.S. shipments of food and fertilizer have been increasingly used for short-run political ends.

If hundreds of millions are not

going to die of starvation over the next decade, mechanisms will have to be developed to plan for food supplies on a world basis and to pay enormous shipments from the rich few to the poor many. That is the challenge. It is forbidding, but only if it is met will the world have time for the longer-run hopes of population control and new agricultural development.

There are those who think that it is already too late, that mass starvation cannot be avoided. That may be. But it is necessary in any event to try. After World War I, in a disrupted Europe, Maynard Keynes wrote:

"Men will not always die quietly. For starvation, which brings to some lethargy and a helpless despair, drives other tempers to the nervous instability of hysteria... These in their distress may overturn the remnants of organization, and submerge civilization itself in their attempts to satisfy desperately the overwhelming needs of the individual. This is the danger against which all our resources and courage and idealism must now cooperate."

The press, and the public, have failed to monitor the campaign debate and to raise hard questions. The point is that easy slogans tend to obscure the real issues. The campaign itself has adopted a laissez-faire attitude toward the campaign as a consequence, the debate has deteriorated.

**Not on Issues**  
One symptom of this deterioration is the number of camouflaged issues that have focused, in these days, not on the issues at the top of the agenda, but on the tactics of either party who tend to have easy answers instead of talking about the issues in the stark terms of budget-makers and energy.

But the blame for the failure of the dialogue in the 1976 campaign does not rest entirely on the congressional candidates, President Ford and the press.

Mr. Ford might have done more to hear me out, as Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., made an eloquent speech on the energy crisis, and implied that the 50 per cent cut in imports be achieved by eliminating the "extra" to the grocery store and such wasteful luxuries. He is better, and so do many others, on the campaign trail.

With serious speeches on issues, Mr. Ford might have prepared the way for serious discussions with the new Congress. Whatever its makeup, it is important that the new Congress be given the kind of attention it deserves.

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## Court Hears New Evidence

## Design Fault, Possible Fraud Alleged in Jet Crash at Paris

By Richard Witkin

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31 (NYT).—A U.S. District Court here has been told of new evidence of negligence in aircraft design and development, and possibly of fraud in connection with the crash of a DC-10 airliner near Paris in March.

The crash, precipitated by loss of a cargo door in flight, cost the lives of all 246 persons on board the Turkish Airlines jumbo jet. The toll was more than twice that of any previous air crash.

On Tuesday, Lee Kreindler, one of a number of plaintiffs' lawyers in suits growing out of the accident, said that documents and

## Yugoslavia Says Austria Harbors Nazis

## Charges They Plot Invasion With Exiles

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Yugoslavia has formally accused Austria of harboring Nazis and tolerating activity hostile to Yugoslav interests.

In a Yugoslav note handed to the Austrian chargé d'affaires here yesterday, many long-standing Yugoslav complaints were renewed. Among new allegations was one that Austrian Nazis with the connivance of at least some Austrian officials, are plotting with Yugoslav exiles against the Belgrade government.

The long note repeatedly accused Austria of "neo-Nazi tendencies."

This alleged "delusion" was apparently one of the elements that prompted Mr. Kreindler to contend that a case could be made for collecting "punitive damages based on California's standards, including standards of fraud."

A rigging improvement that McDonnell Douglas says was made on the Turkish plane's cargo door, after another DC-10 had lost a door and almost crashed near Detroit, was never made.

At one point, the subcontractor, General Dynamics Corp., wrote a report saying it was certain that a DC-10 cargo door would come off in flight during the estimated 20-year life-time of the fleet and that a "catastrophe" would occur.

Conclusions Contested

The chief lawyer for McDonnell Douglas, James FitzSimons, did not contest the existence of the documents and testimony cited by Mr. Kreindler, either in court or in a subsequent interview. But in the interview, he did take strong exception to some of his adversary's conclusions, particularly that changes had not been made in the Turkish plane's door.

The McDonnell Douglas lawyer pointed out that his client had a cross-claim against Turkish Airlines, charging that the carrier had "improperly" changed the door rigging after taking delivery of a properly rigged plane.

The disclosures were made during procedural discussions before Judge Pieron Hall in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

The two suspects were deported from Grand Cayman today and flown to Miami in federal custody. Charles Marzano, cousin, William Marzano, who was the 1st suspect on the FBI's list, surrendered to federal authorities in Chicago early today.

The FBI spokesman said the loot probably is deposited in secret accounts in one or more of the 172 banks on the small island. Recovery of the money would take the cooperation of the banks and that prospect appeared unlikely, he said.

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In a complaint filed with the S. magistrate's office here yesterday, Mr. Difonzo and the avionics were charged with bank robbery, bank larceny and illegal use of explosives.

Earlier, three other men, including an Armored Express agent, were charged with the same crimes in connection with the Oct. 20 theft.

A 1973 Lincoln Continental found Tuesday near an Executive Jet Aviation, Inc., hangar at the Columbus, Ohio, airport had been rented in Chicago by those charged, the authorities said.

They said Mr. Difonzo and Charles Marzano evidently drove to Columbus the day after the robbery and leased it for \$500. They said Peter Gush, 47, so charged, and an unidentified man were believed to have flown to Miami.

Mr. Gush, however, returned to Jeago, where he was arrested, was held in lieu of \$1-million and after FBI agents testified at he had threatened to kill a crucial witness. Also charged are Ralph Marrara, 31, and James Manalis, 53.

## Switzerland's October

## The Coldest Since '55

ZURICH, Oct. 31 (UPI).—This month was the coldest October in Switzerland since 1905, according to the weather service. The average temperature was 4.5 (40.1 F), compared with 2.7 (38.5 F) in October 1905, and 4.2 (38.2 F) in October 1887.

At altitudes over 1,000 meters it snowed on 23 days this month, with snow reaching a depth of 1.14 meters in Davos (where the norm is 0.31 meter). 1.33 meters (0.33) in Arosa and 2.75 meters (0.33) above Andermatt.

## Lawyer Gives a Ray Account Of Alibi for Dr. King Slaying

By Paul Valentine

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31 (UPI).—A former lawyer for James Earl Ray testified yesterday that his client told him he was standing outside the rooming house when he shot that killed the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was fired from inside.

The statement by Arthur Hanes Jr. marked the first time that Ray's location at the moment of the murder, 6:01 p.m. on April 4, 1968, has been pinpointed in court testimony.

Up to now Ray has refused to say where he was or what he was doing. He has suggested only that he was unwittingly involved with a group of men who came to Memphis in early April, 1968, and that someone else fired the shot that killed the civil rights leader as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel to the rear of the rooming house.

Mr. Hanes, who was Ray's lawyer in 1968, gave a detailed account of Ray's movements in and around Memphis in the time leading up to the King murder.

But the testimony shed little light on the identity of anyone else who could have been the actual trigger man.

Unnamed colleagues gave him a note to go to 422 1-3 South

## Suez May Open

By Next June

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (AP).—Although the job of clearing tons of unexploded war debris from the Suez Canal is nearly over, Egyptian officials say there are many months of work ahead before the 103-mile-long waterway can reopen.

The canal authority chairman, Hashour Ahmed Hashour, told newsmen yesterday that he hoped the canal would open some time in the first half of '75.

Earlier, Mr. Hashour had been quoted by the Cairo press as saying that the canal could reopen in March.

Mr. Hashour said Egypt must buy hundreds of navigation devices "road and install them before the canal can open to international shipping for the first time since the 1967 Mideast

## Vatican Denies Snubbing Bonn To Please East

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 31 (UPI).

The Vatican today described as "distorted" and "completely unfounded" charges that it was following an anti-German policy in barring the West German ambassador to the Holy See from a papal audience granted to the mayor of West Berlin.

While Ray has steadfastly refused to talk about the crucial moments, his present attorneys have said privately that Ray was elsewhere in the city and has an alibi witness to prove it. The attorneys, Bernard Fensterwald and James Lester of Washington, have not identified the witness.

Mr. Hanes said Ray identified his "contact" as "Raoul," a shadowy figure who has frequently been cited in the past by Ray's attorneys as a possible participant in a conspiracy to kill Dr. King.

Mr. Hanes said Ray told him: "He knew he was in trouble and he fled."

Mr. Hanes said Ray identified his "contact" as "Raoul," a shadowy figure who has frequently been cited in the past by Ray's attorneys as a possible participant in a conspiracy to kill Dr. King.

Mr. Hanes' testimony yesterday was not directly related to the purpose of the court hearing before U.S. District Court Judge Robert McCrae—to determine if Ray was given ineffective assistance by his earlier lawyers and was coerced into pleading guilty.

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Mr. Fensterwald and Mr. Lester contend that Mr. Hanes and a later attorney, Percy Foreman, subordinated Ray's legal interests to financial profits that they hoped to split with writer William Bradford Huie.

Both Mr. Hanes and his son, Arthur Jr., testified yesterday that they made a full investigation of the case and were prepared to go to trial in November, 1968, when Ray suddenly fired them and hired Mr. Foreman.

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Hashour Ahmed Hashour,

told newsmen yesterday that he

hoped the canal would open

some time in the first half of '75.

Earlier, Mr. Hashour

## New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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## Oslo Declines to Join Oil-Sharing Project

OSLO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Norway, to become Western Europe's oil exporter, officially confirmed today that it will not back a proposed plan for oil sharing among leading Western industrialized countries in times of crisis.

But the country would be willing to take on the "necessary obligations" if Norway could take part in the work of the planned International Energy Agency (IEA) on a basis other than full membership.

Norway's position was stated in a letter to the chairman of 13-nation Energy Coordinating Group (ECG) Etienne Davignon of Belgium, which was made public here today.

**Agreement on Aims**

In the letter, Minister of Foreign Affairs Knut Frydenlund said the discussions in the ECG "owed a high degree of agreement" between Norway and the other participating countries on the aims of the international energy program.

As to the means of obtaining these aims, the Norwegian government has some reservations, Mr. Frydenlund said.

The ECG includes the United States, Japan, Canada and all members of the Common Market except France. The group started negotiations during a meeting in Washington in February after invitation from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The announcement from the

## Kosygin Said to Press Japan on Siberia Oil

OKYO, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin urged Japan to purchase country's Tyumen oil during two-hour meeting yesterday top Japanese business leaders in Moscow, various press reports here said today.

Both the Asahi Shimbun and Nippon news agency quoted Mr. Kosygin as telling the Japanese they will regret it if they decide to buy petroleum from men, a region of oil fields east of the Urals.

The Soviet leader was furthered as saying that Japan needs to benefit most from

## Japan Firm's Motor Claim

OKYO, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Naha Motor Co. said today it has developed what it called "epoch-making" automobile that produces less pollution than conventional ones and low fuel and production costs.

Naha said an initial test conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency showed it completely conformed to an exhaust control standards.

Mr. Kosygin was also quoted as having told the Japanese that he understood their hesitation in accepting the Soviet Union's decision to transport oil to Japan by rail rather than by pipeline.

Rail shipment was proposed because "we thought it best," he said.

The Soviet Union has offered to supply Japan with 5 million metric tons of Tyumen oil in 1981, 18 million tons in 1982, 15 million tons in 1983, 20 million tons in 1984 and 25 million tons a year from 1985 until 2000.

In return, the Japanese would provide loans and credits totaling roughly \$3 billion to help develop the oil fields and related transportation facilities.

Kyodo news service said Japanese reluctance to agree to the Soviet proposal is based on the following considerations:

It is not sure that the Japanese will be able to live up to their promise to supply 25 million tons of oil a year over an extended period.

The United States is not willing to involve itself in the Tyumen development program.

## U.K. Goes Ahead With Plan to Soak the Rich

London, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ)—Britain's socialist government is going ahead with plans to soak country's rich and not-so-rich through taxes on capital, as that critics condemn as discriminatory because, unlike income taxes, they eat into own base.

Proposed new taxes would be in conjunction with one of the world's most rigorous systems for taxing income, a system with a top rate levy of 98 per cent.

Planned new capital taxes, a capital transfer tax that is retroactive to March 31, and a wealth tax that is to be introduced in 1976.

Proposed capital transfer tax may well be enacted with significant modification because of the advanced stage of its

**K. Bond Index All-Time Low**

London, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ)—Financial Times Index of government bonds closed at an all-time low of 52.11, from 52.67 at yesterday's

index's 1974 high of 60.20, on Jan. 2, and its all-time low of 52.74, reached Jan. 9.

Their closing levels today at undated issues bonds have no redemption date, yielding more than 17 per cent.

Price decline was sharp, substantial, selling prompted by concern over the wage of British unions and the government's spending

preparation and the commanding position of the Labor government in the House of Commons since the national elections on Oct. 10.

Opponents of the wealth tax, however, have considerably more scope and time to do battle against it.

The government has so far only set out its ideas for a wealth tax in a Green Paper, a consultative document published on Aug. 8. Explaining the reasons for the tax, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey says that although Britain has a highly progressive system of income tax, the bulk of privately owned wealth is still concentrated in relatively few hands.

In line with the chancellor's remarks about concentration of wealth, the government is making it clear that it views the wealth tax as an egalitarian rather than a revenue-raising measure.

Mr. Healey said that any wealth tax should be applied to income, not capital, and that in these inflationary times, £100,000, the proposed base, is not genuine wealth.

**Tax Called 'Doctrinaire'**

Among the most outspoken critics are fine arts dealers and auctioneers, and owners of historic houses around England. The tax is of a "doctrinaire" type, said George Levy, head of a committee formed by fine arts dealers and auctioneers to lobby against the proposal.

Mr. Levy said he feared a wealth tax would force many British collectors to sell works of art to raise funds. This was also the fear of an executive of Christie's International Ltd., the fine arts auctioneers, who said the tax could propel a large number of art works onto the market at distress prices, attracting mainly foreign buyers.

The other planned measure, the capital transfer tax, will be

included in a Finance Bill that the government intends to introduce next month. It will replace the existing duty and will be a tax on all transfers of wealth above a £15,000 threshold at which estate duty now begins.

The estate duty, currently Britain's major tax on capital, was introduced in its existing form in 1894. It is widely regarded as a voluntary tax because it is frequently avoided by putting wealth into trusts or giving it away before death. The new capital transfer tax will block these loopholes because it will apply to all transmissions of personal wealth, whether in life or death.

The surveys are mandated under the Foreign Investment Study Act of 1974 which President Ford signed last week.

investment trust certificates, and other evidences of ownership.

Reports will be required from all U.S. issuers of securities having assets of more than \$20 million, or \$50 million in the case of banks.

Smaller firms will be required to report "only if they have evidence of foreign investment" in their companies, the Treasury said.

In addition, persons who are acting as holders of record, including banks and bank trust departments, on behalf of foreigners will be required to report if their holdings exceed \$25,000.

The reports will cover holdings on Dec. 31, 1974, and will be due by March 1, 1975. The Treasury will accept comments on the regulations until Nov. 22.

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CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

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- 3 Observation by Bert L. Taylor
- 4 Viewpoints
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- 7 School org.
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- 9 More of quote
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- 593 Smirk
- 594 Adam —
- 595 Pronoun
- 596 Barbecue area
- 597 Poised for a
- 598 Parts of faucets
- 599 Bewildered
- 600 Recipe instruction
- 601 Drinks
- 602 Deplor
- 603 — de Pinos
- 604 Unruly one
- 605 Observation by Bert L. Taylor
- 606 Start of an
- 607 Viewpoints
- 608 Milk of — (antacid)
- 609 School org.
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- 701 Drinks
- 702 Deplor
- 703 — de Pinos</li

# Ali Prefers to Talk About His Triumph Rather Than Sleep



RESIDENTIAL GREETING—Zaire's leader Mobutu Sese Seko is about to kiss the hand of Belinda Ali as her husband, Muhammad, looks on after winning title.

Thinks He Beat the Count

## Foreman Says He Was 'Hustled'

By John Vinocur

KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 31 (UPI)—

George Foreman said to

that he was beaten on a fast

count and hustled by Muhammad

Ali's seconds who loosened the

ring ropes during the fight yes-

terday "to give Ali more room to

into the audience."

The sour grapes were sweetly,

only delivered over three plates

of ice cream at Foreman's hotel.

The former champion's face

is unmarked but still puffy.

In my mind I heard the count

had beat it. I started hearing

a referee at four and then

looked for my corner. They told

me to stay down. I was so

horrified when I went down

at I wanted to get up right

away. I was amazed when I

got up to hear the referee

say it was over. I hope someone

was the knockout from the

pes to see if I am right because

I am convinced of it."

Foreman said his best chance

the fight would have come just

after the knockout. It would

have been, he reasoned, the first

Ali would have tried to

hustle him in the

middle of the ring, "the moment

when I could have gotten to him."

Without laboring the idea,

remained to feel that his

manager, Dick Sadler, had been

iss in not supervising ring

actions more closely.

## Jorg Tops Smith o Reach Finals

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C.

31 (Reuters)—Bjorn Borg

Sweden rallied to beat Stan

of the United States, 2-6,

6-4, to reach the men's sin-

finals at an invitation ten-

tournament here yesterday.

In a women's singles

final match, Virginia Wade

Britain overcame a service

blown by Billie Jean King to

6-3, 1-6, 6-4.

Wade plays Chris Evert in

the men's final today while Borg

vs. Ilie Nastase of Romania

snow.

The resident professional

at Sea Pines Racquet Club

are being

used to power Borg in the

set, allowing the 18-year-

old to take charge of the

match.

Solomon Gains

ATLANTA, Oct. 31 (UPI)—

Ames Harold Solomon, the fourth

and Eddie Dibbs, ranked

12th, today advanced to the

semifinals of the 250,000-franc

(\$100) French indoor tennis

ampionships.

Solomon zipped past Italian

Carlo Zucarelli, 6-3, 6-2 on the

clay surface of Jean de Con-

tin field house. Dibbs beat

countryman Erik Van

den, 6-2, 6-8, taking the tie-

1st with a 7-0 score.

Top-seeded Jaime Millol of

Spain defeated Australian Barry

Ellis-Moore, 6-3, 5-4.

There are three wild card

berths for the playoff available

for three non-title teams with

the best records. Only Birming-

ham, 33-31, and, like Florida,

28-31, are assured of a wild

card slot.

Charlotte: now 10-6, appears on

the way to take the second but

the third is up for grabs be-

tween Philadelphia, now 8-10

after beating Chicago, 37-31, last

night; the Pint, 7-11, after its

win over Atlanta, 28-26.

Most WFL Races Decided

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI)—

The World Football League's

three division races now are pretty

well settled and only the wild car-

races are uncertain.

Southern California already has

clinched the Western title and

last night Florida and Memphis

were assured of at least ties in

the East and Central Divisions.

Florida lost, 26-18, to Birmingham

but backed in when Southern

California tripped Charlotte, 34-

26. Memphis edged the Hawa-

ians, 33-31; and, like Florida,

28-31, are assured of a wild

card slot.

There are three wild card

berths for the playoff available

for three non-title teams with

the best records. Only Birming-

ham, 33-31, and, like Florida,

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tween Philadelphia, now 8-10

after beating Chicago, 37-31, last

night; the Pint, 7-11, after its

win over Atlanta, 28-26.

Individual Pro Football Statistics

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI)—

With the last night's

action, the 1974 NFL season

is over and the statistics are

in.

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI)—

National Football League

action last night that

replaced it is best

problems stemming from a

long economy and pressure of

the World Football League.

The league awarded an expan-

tion franchise to Tampa, Fla.

McKinsey will pay the

league stipulated price of \$16

million for the franchise,

which becomes operative in 1976.

Commissioner Pete Rose said

more franchises will be add-

ed by 1976 at the earliest.

Other developments:

—Dallas Cowboys—released third-

runner Marv Bateman, aver-

aging 3.9 yards this year but

had 100 carries.

—Atlanta—

—Philadelphia—

—New England—

—New York—

—Chicago—

—Baltimore—

—Cincinnati—

—Pittsburgh—

—Cleveland—

—Washington—

—San Francisco—

—Seattle—

—Minnesota—

—Green Bay—

—Tampa—

—Tennessee—

—New Orleans—

—New York—

—Philadelphia—

—Dallas—

—New England—

—Chicago—

—Baltimore—

—Washington—

—Tampa—

—Seattle—

—Minnesota—

## Observer

## Dangerous Elections

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Elections are probably the most dangerous part of democracy. I say "probably," because a very strong case can also be made for the jury system, which puts a person's fate in the hands of 12 people anxious to be shed of a nuisance in time to get home before dinner. However, I suspect elections are even worse because the fates of whole cities, states and countries are apt to be settled even more cavalierly than a defendant's hash.

Before I understood politics and government, I used to vote regularly. Never missed an election. We were taught in school that every citizen has a duty to vote whether he knows what he's voting for or not, and I believed it. So I would go to the polls regularly and vote against Blodgett, a congressman of many years service whom I distasted because he looked so harrowingly like a congressman of many years service. I also believed in throwing the rascals out, on Will Rogers' theory that an experienced politician will know how to steal more than a novice. What's more, I didn't like Blodgett's name.

In successive elections I pulled the lever for Haddon, Erdelatz, Pringle and Sharp. Blodgett invariably won. This may or may not have been a blessing, for when I acquired a professional interest in politics I discovered that Haddon was a crook, Erdelatz a jury subornor, Pringle a Mafia lawyer and Sharp an illiterate.

Blodgett, I discovered, was a decent but dull political hack without dangerous ambition, who was content to get the gravy for his home district to the enrichment of several not entirely unworthy contractors. I am no longer prepared to say that any of his opponents would have been a better choice than Blodgett, although it would certainly be painful to have to come down on Blodgett's side.

For the well-informed, elections invariably present this dilemma, and for this reason, to be well-informed is to be tempted not to vote at all. Most elections are decided by the massively uninformed, so that, when there are

## Japan Crime Rate

TOKYO, Oct. 31. (Reuters).—Japan recorded 1,730,000 crimes last year—the lowest figure since World War II and 90,000 fewer than in 1972—according to the 1974 White Paper on Crime made public by the Justice Ministry.



genuine alternatives, the outcome is as whimsical as in Russian roulette.

It is entirely likely, for example, that Richard Nixon would have been elected President in 1960 if he had been five pounds heavier, had had a decent makeup job and had not sweated during his first TV performance opposite Kennedy.

The quixotic nature of the whole business is compounded when you go in to vote against Blodgett and find dozens of other names listed against dozens of other offices. Two people named Sizemore and Whipple are running for councilman; Gaines and Pepper are up for sheriff; McIntrye and Salzman, for state senator; and six people named Edgeware, Moses, Branin, Carter, Pock and Simsbury, for the legislature.

Who has had time to inform himself about the relative merits of Dill and Berger, Gaines and Pepper, Sizemore and Whipple? You can either keep up with foot-sloggers or spend your life studying voting records in the legislature. Not both.

So you stand in the booth pulling levers like a blind man firing shotguns in a crowded street. It is a miracle that democracy works at all, considering how often elections are held.

In the 'old' days, when parties meant something, the danger was reduced by voter willingness to vote the party line. For its own survival, the party had an interest in keeping at least the worst of the dregs off the ballot.

Nowadays when everyone prides himself on independence of party, this control is weakening. The parties, as a result, look for people who might have some quixotic appeal to the massively uninformed, such as a name easy to remember, a cool look on television or good dental caps, and count themselves lucky if one or two of them turn out to be competent, honest and bright enough to tell the courthouse from the state capitol.

Elections are a dangerous institution, and we ought to quit deceiving ourselves with myths about their beneficence. If there is a small turnout this Tuesday, as forecast, it may reflect a healthy new humility among voters. If that is one of the consequences of Watergate, Watergate will not have been all disaster.

The lesson of the Nixon landslide of 1972—to wit, that a vote can be a dangerous weapon—ought to persuade everybody to think twice before using it. After the inevitable carnage, those who have treated the election with the awe it deserves can cross on their bumper stickers, "Don't blame me—I didn't vote."

## Hunger Amid Plenty in the U.S.

By William Robbins

SWEET HOME, Ark. (NYT).—The house was a faded gray, squatting in the dust. In one of its two rooms Luteller Peters, 84, sat under a sign that said in crude red letters: "We reserve the right to refuse service to anyone."

The sign, from an old restaurant, is a reminder of years of indignities met by Mrs. Peters as a black in the South and yet another indignity that she encounters now. Despite billions spent by the government on food aid, she is hungry.

A local volunteer agency, aided by federal funds, delivers a hot lunch to Mrs. Peters every day. But she says that she cannot afford government stamps, which may be traded for food for other meals, because she is too feeble to go to a store with her food coupons, which she says merchants insist she must present in person. She has \$8 to provide morning and evening meals for each month.

Thus in one of the most affluent of nations—one with a wide margin of plenty in a world where more than 400 million suffer from malnutrition and many live on the edge of famine—hunger persists.

And while it is a much smaller problem in the United States than in many others, it is no less harsh for the people who endure it.

## Many Faces

Hunger in the United States has many faces. It exists among all types of the poor—the young and the old, the urban and the rural. Many of the hungry are elderly and live in rural areas as do Mrs. Peters and Cornelius Butler, 70, who sit through each day, weak and underfed, on a rotting porch near Jacksonville, Ark.

But there are also many in the cities who are young, angry, unemployed and confused, such as William Parish, 27, who is white and who has only bread and peanut butter to eat in his house in Little Rock, or a black mother of three in Detroit, who survives on the same fare.

The hunger persists even though great sums of money—\$4 billion this year—are spent on food stamps under a congressional mandate to administrators to give the slightly needy "an opportunity to obtain a nutritionally adequate diet" and to try "to insure the participation of eligible households."

And there is much evidence indicating that the situation is worsening because of inflation. Hunger-related crimes, for example, are reported increasing and food-stamp applications are reported up sharply in many areas.

## How Big?

Yet, 10 years after passage of the first food-stamp legislation no one really knows how big the problem is.

Such evidence as exists is based on limited studies—limited in both scope and depth. But that evidence indicates that millions of Americans are hungry at least part of their lives, that many suffer from malnutrition, and that many children in the United States suffer permanent mental and physical damage as a result.

Recent testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs alleged that 37 million were poor enough to be eligible to receive food stamps, with only 14.1 million now receiving such assistance.

Other estimates have ranged as high as 50 million people in eligible families.

The 37-million estimate given in the Senate testimony, as it turns out, stemmed from a projection by an economist at the Department of Agriculture, who based his work on census data.

That projection is now disowned by officials of the department, who point out that figures on incomes reported by census-takers are undocumented and that many of those represented by low-income census figures would be ineligible for food stamps because of assets held, because they are served by institutions, or for other reasons.

Acknowledging, however, that there might be "a high degree of correlation" between the census figures and the number of eligible people in low-income families, one official said: "The truth is we really don't know how many there might be."

One of the best and the broadest studies of the effects of hunger and dietary deficiencies resulting from poverty is a "Ten-State Nutrition Survey," produced by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Though it is now dated, reaching only through 1970, it was based on clinical examinations.

The survey found evidence, for example, of deficiency in vitamin

## How Big?

But more serious problems of hunger persist, the critics say, because of failure of both the Department of Agriculture and local officials who are responsible for distribution of food stamps.

They say the department has failed to impose on responsible local officials the legislative requirement of an "Outreach" system to find eligible hungry but nonparticipating families and try to insure their participation.

At the local level, they say, the problem is also administrative, with too few social workers generally to handle the program.

The critics' charges are disputed by officials here.

"My feeling is that nonparticipation is based more on the fact that they generally have to pay for the stamps and on the attitudes of many people about accepting public assistance," Roger Shipley, director of the Agriculture Department's Food Stamp Division, said in an interview.

Telling of long lines and days of waiting that discouraged applicants for aid, the Rev. William Cunningham, a Roman Catholic priest who is director of a volunteer Detroit agency called Focus: Hope, asserted: "The programs seem programmed to fail."

## Assumed Results

As an assumed result of malnutrition, it found that children from low-income families tended to show retarded development, including smaller head sizes. Other studies have shown that young children suffering from malnutrition are penalized throughout life by retarded brain development.

Thus, specialists say, poverty and the blighting effects of poverty are passed on from one generation to another.

In the United States, few deaths are reported as malnutrition, including starvation. But numerous "high nutrition risk" cases result in early deaths from a variety of common diseases, experts say.

The worst of the food problems persist largely without reason and at least partly because of administrative foot-dragging, many critics say. They note that food-stamp programs are now available in virtually every section of the country and that several other food programs are in operation, though supported with too little funds to respond to all needy applicants.

One provides supplemental feeding for needy lactating mothers and young children. Another, called "WIC" (for women, infants and children) is for low-income families considered "at risk" nutritionally, and school lunch and school breakfast programs are widely available.

## Criticism

Critics of the basic program for the hungry, the food-stamp plan, say that the problem lies partly in the legislation itself. It provides for a "nutritionally adequate diet," but regulations drawn up by the Department of Agriculture relate such a diet to its "economy food plan."

That plan is a carefully selected and measured list of foods designed to provide the minimum needs of basic nutrients. It is "technically possible," one Washington official said, for a shopper to get an adequate diet with a food-stamp allowance based on the plan, but it is practically impossible for the poor and often poorly educated families to make the meticulous calculations required in shopping to fill their needs.

In addition, inflation is racing far ahead of adjustments in the food stamp allowances.

A family of four with income of \$6,000 a year or less can qualify for \$150 in stamps, but it must pay a large part of the face value in cash. The cost of the stamps rises from \$10 for a family with less than \$30 a month income to \$126 for a family of the same size with \$450 a month.

It is difficult for poor families to set aside enough money to pay at once for the stamps after paying such basic costs as rents, utilities, medical expenses and other necessities that cannot be bought with food stamps.

## Official Failure

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United Press International  
Tricking and treating with Mrs. Gerald Ford.

PEOPLE: Tricks and Treats  
At the White House

Dracula, a witch, a ghost and three other costumed "creatures" showed up at the White House Thursday, tricking and treating for UNICEF. Betty Ford dropped a coin into each child's box and gave each a Halloween treat bag of goodies from a straw harvest basket. "Hello, witch," she said. "Did I understand that this is your birthday? Congratulations." Witch Townsend Vandewater said, yes, it was her eighth birthday. The children then went into the White House for punch and cookies with the First Lady.

A Swedish engineer, in Stockholm for a few days, had a drink in a restaurant and invited a blonde to his hotel. He woke the next morning with 200 km (about \$45) left. Gone was a 8,000-kronor bank book. Gone, too, was the blonde. The engineer called the police and found the woman through a taxi driver who had driven home from the hotel. Did she recognize her engineer? course. We spent part of night together. But I thought carried too much cash on so I took care of it and the wallet, in a registered envelope. To his home. Here's the police receipt." \* \* \*

The Rev. Billy James Hargis, an evangelist who has done himself since 1948 to his Communist "Christian Crusade" giving up most of his because of failing health, Hargis said in Tulsa, Okla., he would have to resign as president of the Christian Crusade. He founded five years and as minister of the Christian Crusade. A 49-year-old evangelist said he would discontinue his cross-tours and give up his syndicated weekly TV program. \* \* \*

A woman is about to become a member of the previously all-male government of San Marino, the world's oldest and smallest republic. It will continue to be a weekly radio program.

SAMUEL JUSTIS

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## AMERICA CALLING

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